MCQs IN PSYCHOLOGY:

Objectives for UPSC, UGC-NET/JRF and Other Competitive Examinations

Avinash Kumar
Gopal C. Mahakud

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MCQs IN PSYCHOLOGY: Objectives for UPSC, UGC-NET/JRF and Other Competitive Examinations

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Dedicated to Rachna
And
Smrutirekha

PREFACE

Answer to any question may be broadly categorized into two ways such as objective and long answer type. Answering questions in a long or narrative manner may be time-consuming and may create physical and psychological burden. Further, it may not satisfy the answer what the question proposed to be. In such cases, answer in short form or objective manner may be preferable. Psychology is a very broad subject to understand the concept and its meaning. In this regard, reader prefer the exact meaning and concept to understand psychology better through some multiple choice questions and can prepare the answer easily by going through the important points and statement which is required for certain purpose.

In the Union Public Services (UPSC) (India), candidates prepare a huge number of papers and questions starting from general knowledge to their main stream of the optional paper for main the examination. In this context, it is very difficult for them to go through many branches of psychology, which is a very broad topic in nature. In this context, the present book will definitely help them to prepare better for their prelims and main exams interested in the field of psychology without spending much time, effort and also the cost factor. Similarly, the present book will serve students to prepare for University Grant Commission (UGC), National Educational Test (NET)/Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) programme and other competitive examinations in psychology.

The **first chapter** of the book ***'Introduction to psychology"*** defines the history of scientific psychology, concept, definition, scope and various branches of psychology. Which will help the students to prepare and know briefly about what exactly psychology meants. The **second chapter** of the book ***'Biological bases of behaviour'*** includes the items briefly from the stream of Bio-psychology or Physiological Psychology. The chapter will help students to know how the behavior of the organism is affected by various structures of nervous system, role of hormones and other body chemicals. The **third chapter** of the book ***'Sensation, Attention and Perception'*** intended to cover the items in most emergent area of psychology, i.e., cognitive psychology. Similarly the **fourth chapter *'Learning and Conditioning'* fifth chapter *'Memory process'* and sixth chapter *'Thinking Process'*** proposed the other important areas of cognitive process both in higher order and lower order functioning. The **seventh chapter** of the book includes the items of ***'Motivations and Emotions'*** emphasizing the concept, meaning, definition and the application of motivation and emotion in various fields where the application of motivation and emotions are most crucial in nature. The **eighth chapter** of

the book has focused ***'Personality Type and Trait'*** with the concept, meaning, various types of personality, traits of personality and its role in various sectors. Another important cognitive process, ***'Intelligence'*** has been defined in a well-mannered way in the **ninth chapter** of the book. The **tenth chapter** of the book contains the recent important field of psychology ***'Health Behaviour and Coping Strategies.'***

Role of social psychology and organizational behavior in psychology is not restricted to the field of psychology only. It is also an important field of concern in other branches of humanities and social science streams such as, sociology, anthropology, commerce, economics and even in business studies. In this context, the ***Eleventh*** **chapter** of the book ***'Attitude and socialization', Twelfth*** **chapter** titled ***'Group and Group Behaviour' Thirteenth*** **chapter** titled ***'Communication'*** in group and society and ***Fourteenth*** **chapter** titled ***'Leadership'*** will help students to know various aspects of social and organisational psychology to deal with their society effectively, besides, satisfying the objective of their entrance examinations. **Fifteenth chapter** of the book contains the items of ***'Concept of Abnormal Psychology'*** dealing with a brief knowledge about the concept and meaning of abnormal behavior, various disorders related to abnormal psychology and the intervention processes for various abnormal behaviours. Similarly, the **sixteenth chapter** of the book included the most important items related to various types of ***'Mental Disorders and Some Major Intervention Techniques (Therapies)'*** to deal with these disorders. **Seventeenth chapter** of the book deals with the concept of ***'Life Span Development'*** and **Eighteenth chapter** of the book contains the concept, cause and etiology of various types of **'Developmental Disorders'** and intervention strategies to handle these disorders effectively. Finally the last two chapter of the book, **nineteenth chapter** titled **'Research Methodology in Psychology'** and **Twentieth chapter** of the book ***'Basic Statistics in Psychology***' based on the various research techniques, designs, and uses of descriptive and inferential statistics for both qualitative and quantitative data analysis.

Last but not leasts it can be said that the book contains **total of twenty chapters including 2000 to 3000 multiple choice question answers in different way, like Fill in The Blanks, True/False, Assertion/Reasoning, etc., which are more relevant to most of the competitive examinations**. These chapters of the book cover most of the important branches of psychology and will definitely help students interested for different types of examination to score better having a healthy and sound knowledge. The wordings and terminology of the book is simple and reader-friendly which will definitely help the interested beginners to attend any competitive examination in psychology.

– Avinash Kumar and Gopal C. Mahakud

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Authors

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

Learning Objective

In the modern society, due to numbers of psychosocial problems, most of the individual are not free from stress and strain. In this context, the study of psychology or study of human behaviour is very important to survive in a healthy way. But the subject matter of psychology is very vast in nature. Before entering into the broad areas of psychology, it is important to study briefly about the concept, scope and areas of psychology. The present chapter of the book is the brief description of the concept and scope of psychology in objective manner. The present chapter will help the beginner student of psychology covering most of the significant events and areas starting from the scientific era of psychology in an objective manner to remember in a very short period of time.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Psychology is a _____.
   (a) A natural science
   (b) A physical science
   (c) A biological science
   (d) A social science
2. Psychology as a 'Science of Mind', defined by _____ school of psychology.
   (a) Psychoanalysts
   (b) Behaviourists
   (c) Functionalists
   (d) Ancient Greek Philosophers
3. In the year _____ the Scientific Psychology was first accepted.
   (a) 1779
   (b) 1679
   (c) 1879
   (d) 1889
4. Who is the father of Experimental Psychology.
   (a) Wilhelm Wundt
   (b) Sigmund Freud
   (c) C.G. Jung
   (d) E.B. Titchener
5. Psychology can be literally defined as the _____.
   (a) Science of mind
   (b) Science of behaviour
   (c) Science of soul
   (d) Science of consciousness
6. J.B. Watson, the founder and father of behaviouristic school of psychology defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.
   (a) Soul
   (b) Consciousness

(c) Mind

(d) Behaviour

7. E.B. Titchener (1867-1927) defined 'Psychology' as the science of _____.

(a) Conscious Experience

(b) Science of Mind

(c) Science of Experience

(d) Science of Soul

8. Who defined 'Psychology' as the scientific study of activities of organism in relation to its environment?

(a) J.B Watson

(b) Sigmund Freud

(c) Wood worth

(d) William James

9. "S-R" concept was first established by _____.

(a) J.B Watson

(b) Wilhelm Wundt

(c) William James

(d) I.P. Pavlov

10. Rejecting the concept of "S-R" connectionism, further "S-O-R" concept was developed by _____.

(a) Woodworth

(b) C.G. Jung

(c) E.B. Titchener

(d) Sigmund Freud

11. Who defined "Psychology as the science of immediate experience with consciousness being the main subject matter"?

(a) E.B. Titchener

(b) William James

(c) Sigmund Freud

(d) Wilhelm Wundt

12. Who is the founder and principal proponent of psychoanalysis _____.

(a) Sigmund Freud

(b) E.B Titchener

(c) C.G. Jung

(d) Alfred Adler

13. Who is the psychologist who constructed the first intelligence test?

(a) William James

(b) J. B. Watson

(c) William Mc Dougall

(d) Alfred Binet

14. The occurrence of 'O' in 'S-O-R' concept is responsible in regulating the behavior of the organism and making psychological activity _____.

(a) Complex

(b) Dynamic

(c) Fixed

(d) Puzzled

15. Anything which evokes a response in the Organism is called.

(a) Stimulus

(b) Thing

(c) Situation

(d) Incidence

16. The method of 'Field Observation' is always considered as _____.

(a) Subjective

(b) Complex

(c) Neutral

(d) Objective

17. To study Abnormal Psychology means, to study mainly the nature of _____.

(a) Normality of mind

(b) Unconscious level of mind

(c) Subconscious level of mind
(d) Abnormality of mind

18. Clinical Psychology deals with the practical aspect of _____.
(a) Abnormal Psychology
(b) Educational Psychology
(c) Child Psychology
(d) Experimental Psychology

19. Sigmund Freud is regarded as the father of _____ in psychology.
(a) Gestalt school
(b) Behaviouristic school
(c) Functionalistic school
(d) Psychoanalytic school

20. Ebbinghuas, had done the pioneering experiments on _____.
(a) Perception
(b) Emotion
(c) Memory
(d) Thinking

21. Science is invariably characterised by _____.
(a) Its methodology
(b) Its theory
(c) Its fact
(d) Its hypothesis

22. General psychology deals with _____.
(a) Personality
(b) Development
(c) Intelligent
(d) Fundamentals of all branches of psychology

23. Industrial Psychology is _____.
(a) Theoretical Psychology
(b) Applied Psychology
(c) Educational Psychology
(d) Abnormal Psychology

24. Developmental Psychology studies _____.
(a) Personality
(b) Motivation
(c) Intelligence
(d) Various stages of development of man

25. Abnormal Psychology is concerned with _____.
(a) Developmental stages of individual
(b) Diagnosis of abnormal behaviour
(c) Abnormal behaviour and its causes
(d) Treatment of abnormal behaviour

26. Social Psychology deals with _____.
(a) Behaviour of an individual at work
(b) Behaviour and experience in social situations
(c) Behaviour of ethnic groups
(d) Abnormal Behaviour of people

27. Psychology is the science studying the behaviour of _____.
(a) Mankind
(b) Living Organism
(c) Animals
(d) Plants

28. Some of the most useful knowledge of human perception has borrowed from _____.
(a) Chemistry
(b) Physics
(c) Sociology
(d) Zoology

29. A major part of developmental psychology is devoted to the understanding of behaviour of _____.
    (a) Children
    (b) Adolescents
    (c) Women
    (d) Old people

30. Who is the founder of 'Individual Psychology'?
    (a) David Hull
    (b) Thorndike
    (c) Alfred Binet
    (d) Alfred Adler

31. From the following pioneered psychologist who is associated with Behaviourism?
    (a) B.F. Skinner
    (b) William James
    (c) Megde Arnold
    (d) David Hull

32. Who is recognised as the father of psychoanalysis?
    (a) Sigmund Freud
    (b) Tolman
    (c) Alfred Adler
    (d) William James

33. Wolf Gang Kohler was associated with _____ school of psychology.
    (a) Social Psychology
    (b) Gestalt Psychology
    (c) Industrial Psychology
    (d) Educational Psychology

34. The "Law of effect" was coined by _____.
    (a) Skinner
    (b) Pavlov
    (c) Kohler
    (d) Thorndike

35. Archetype is a terminology associated with _____.
    (a) Jung
    (b) Freud
    (c) Adler
    (d) Skinner

36. Who established the first experimental psychological laboratory?
    (a) Sigmund Freud
    (b) B.F. Skinner
    (c) Evan Pavlov
    (d) Wilhelm Wundt

37. Who is the valuable contributor in insightful learning?
    (a) Throndike
    (b) B.F. Skinner
    (c) Evan Pavlov
    (d) Kohler

38. The most pioneered contributor to Behavioural school of psychology is _____.
    (a) Freud
    (b) Allport
    (c) Watson
    (d) Fechner

39. Wilhelm Wundt established the first laboratory of experimental psychology at _____.
    (a) Greenwich
    (b) Zurich
    (c) Leipzig
    (d) Munich

40. From the following psychologist, who rejected introspection as a method of psychology _____.
    (a) B.F. Skinner
    (b) Fulton
    (c) Cattell
    (d) J.B. Watson

41. In which method of study of psychology, independent and dependent variable are important elements.
    (a) Introspection Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Observational Method
    (d) Case History Method

42. In _____ method of study in psychology, passive study and analysis of human behaviour is usually done.
    (a) Introspection Method
    (b) Experimental Method
    (c) Observational Method
    (d) Genetic Method

43. In the simplest experimental method, 'E' manipulates _____.
    (a) One Variable
    (b) Two Variables
    (c) Three Variables
    (d) Four Variables

44. What it is called, when more than one independent variable works in an experimental situation.
    (a) Situational Crisis
    (b) Interaction
    (c) Multisituational Effect
    (d) Variable Crisis

45. Who has been considered as the father of psychoanalysis method of study _____?
    (a) Sigmund Freud
    (b) E.B Titchener
    (c) C.G. Jung
    (d) Alfred Adler

46. Who has been credited as the first developer of first intelligence test and made important contributions to our understanding of the thought process?
    (a) William James
    (b) Alfred Binet
    (c) William McDougall
    (d) J.B. Watson

47. The concepts like "Introspection" and "Conscious Experience" are associated with _____.
    (a) Functionalism
    (b) Behaviourism
    (c) Structuralism
    (d) Gestalt Psychology

48. A Provisional theory to explain observed facts is known as _____.
    (a) Construct
    (b) Theory
    (c) Hypothesis
    (d) Event

49. _____ is the least noticeable value of stimulus.
    (a) Stimulus Threshold
    (b) Response Threshold
    (c) Hypothesis
    (d) Problem

50. Which one of the following approaches tries to analyze human behaviour in terms of stimulus-response units acquired through the process of learning, mainly through instrumental conditioning .
    (a) Cognitive Approach
    (b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
    (c) Stimulus-Response Behaviouristic Approach
    (d) Existential Approach

51. _____ approach is popularly rooted in Gestalt psychology.
    (a) Wholistic Approach
    (b) Stimulus-Response-Behaviouristic Approach
    (c) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
    (d) Cognitive Approach

52. _____ approach emphasizes the role of instinctual processes and their modification in the course of interaction with the society.
    (a) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
    (b) Cognitive Approach
    (c) Holistic Approach
    (d) Stimulus-Response Behaviouristic Approach

53. The system which still survives very nearly in its rigid forms is _____.
    (a) Cognitive Approach
    (b) Dynamic and Psychoanalytic Approach
    (c) Holistic Approach
    (d) Existential Approach

54. Psychologists with the Biological perspective try to relate behaviour to functions of _____.
    (a) Body
    (b) Mind
    (c) Soul
    (d) Unconscious

55. The perspective which is concerned with characteristic changes that occur in people as they mature is known as _____.
    (a) Developmental Perspective
    (b) Biological Perspective
    (c) Humanistic Perspective
    (d) Psychoanalytic Perspective

56. For the first time, the word 'Psychology' is introduced by_____.
    (a) Rudolf Goekle
    (b) William James
    (c) Sigmund Freud
    (d) C. G. Jung

57. Rudolf Goekle used the word 'Psychology' for the first time in the year _____.
    (a) 1590 AD
    (b) 1095 AD
    (c) 1950 AD
    (d) 1509 AD

58. Which branch of psychology deals with the study of animal behaviour?
    (a) Social Psychology
    (b) Comparative Psychology
    (c) Abnormal Psychology
    (d) Differential Psychology

59. Woodworth's approach to define Psychology is_____.
    (a) Dynamic
    (b) Constant
    (c) Fluctuating
    (d) simple

60. Who is the Founder of Gestalt Psychology _____?
    (a) Kurt Koffka
    (b) Max wertheimer
    (c) Kurt Lewin
    (d) Wolfgang Kohker

61. _____ field of psychology focuses on the potential role of evolution in behaviour.
    (a) Developmental Psychology
    (b) Physiological Psychology
    (c) Evolutional Psychology
    (d) Cognitive Psychology

62. Which perspective of psychology emphasizes the overt behaviour of the individual?
    (a) Developmental Perspective
    (b) Behaviouristic Perspective
    (c) Humanistic Perspective
    (d) Psychoanalytic Perspective

63. Thought process is the main component of _____ perspective.
    (a) Gestalt Perspective
    (b) Biological Perspective
    (c) Humanistic Perspective
    (d) Cognitive Perspective

64. _____ perspective focuses on changes in behaviour and cognitive processes over the life span.
    (a) Developmental Perspective
    (b) Biological Perspective
    (c) Humanistic Perspective
    (d) Psychoanalytic Perspective

65. 'Behaviour can be influenced by social and cultural factor', the _____ perspective of psychology emphasizes it.
    (a) Developmental Perspective
    (b) Biological Perspective
    (c) Humanistic Perspective
    (d) Socio-cultural Perspective

66. The frameworks for explaining various events or process in science is known as _____.
    (a) Facts
    (b) Theories
    (c) Models
    (d) Hypothesis

67. Emphasizing what comes to mind first or most readily/quickly is known as _____.
    (a) Heuristic
    (b) Critical Thinking
    (c) Intuitive Thought
    (d) Confirmation Bias

68. A systematic study of facts according to a reliable and correct method of study is called a _____.
    (a) Scientific Study
    (b) Biological Study
    (c) Social Technique
    (d) Methodology

69. The concept of building block of consciousness was laid by _____.
    (a) Watson
    (b) Wundt
    (c) Freud
    (d) Jung

70. Who is the first woman, awarded Ph. D in psychology?
    (a) Anna Freud
    (b) Margaret Floy Washburn
    (c) Melanie Klein
    (d) Karen Horney

71. In the year 1913, C. G. Jung, established his school after separated from Sigmund Freud, which is known as _____.
    (a) Psychoanalysis School
    (b) Individual Psychology
    (c) Psychoanalytical School
    (d) Child Psychology

72. The _____ law of psychology deals with least noticeable difference in different stimuli.
    (a) Getsalt Law
    (b) Watson Law
    (c) Binet –Simon Law
    (d) Weber-Fechner Law

73. Gestalt psychology taking its name from the German word 'Gestal' which literally means _____.
    (a) World
    (b) Whole
    (c) A part
    (d) Whole vs part

74. Who promoted the formulation of Elementism?
    (a) Sigmund Freud
    (b) Aristotle
    (c) Plato
    (d) Paul Broca

75. The concept of Rationalism is developed by _____.
    (a) Sigmund Freud
    (b) Aristotle
    (c) Plato
    (d) Paul Broca

76. Who proposed that mind and body are two separate entities and interact with each other?
    (a) Rene Descartes
    (b) Aristotle
    (c) Plato
    (d) Paul Broca

77. Who is an important functionalistic psychologist was particularly interested in consciousness, memory and emotions?
    (a) John Dewey
    (b) William James
    (c) Thorndike
    (d) Skinner

78. What is the name of the person established the School of Individual Psychology?
    (a) Adler
    (b) Jung
    (c) Anne Freud
    (d) Eric Fromm

79. Who is a pioneer contributor to the Cognitive Psychology?
    (a) Jean Piaget
    (b) Kohler
    (c) Chomsky
    (d) Kholberg

80. The modern psycholinguistic theory was developed by _____.
    (a) Chomsky
    (b) Kohler
    (c) Piaget
    (d) Kholberg

81. The concept of psychology come into teaching and the first psychology course offered by _____.
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) E. B. Titchner
    (c) J. B. Watson
    (d) William James

82. Abraham Maslow and Carl Roger were the founder of _____ approach.
    (a) Developmental approach
    (b) Biological approach
    (c) Humanistic approach
    (d) Socio-cultural approach

83. Hope, happiness, optimism and flow takes together as _____.
    (a) Cognitive psychology
    (b) Positive psychology
    (c) Humanistic psychology
    (d) Evolutionary psychology

84. Wilson was the strong supporter of _____ plays vital role for shaping of behaviour.
    (a) Genes
    (b) Culture and environment
    (c) Past life
    (d) God or almighty

85. The role of brain, body chemical, central nervous system, neural mechanism, etc., are considered the _____ branch of psychology.
    (a) Cognitive psychology
    (b) Positive psychology
    (c) Neuropsychology
    (d) Evolutionary psychology

86. Who proposed the famous PASS theory on psychology?
    (a) Binet-Simon
    (b) Cattell
    (c) J. P Das
    (d) Thurstone

87. The first psychological laboratory was established in India at _____.
    (a) Delhi University
    (b) Bombay University
    (c) Calcutta University
    (d) Banaras Hindu University

88. First Psychology department started in the department of philosophy at Calcutta University in the year _____.
    (a) 1905
    (b) 1916
    (c) 1890
    (d) 1780

89. First psychology Department at in India established by the headship of _____.
    (a) Prof. K. D Bruta
    (b) Prof. N. N Sengupta
    (c) Prof. G. Gupta
    (d) Prof. Ganguli

90. The famous book 'Principles of Psychology' was authored by_____.
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) E. B. Titchner
    (c) J. B. Watson
    (d) William James

91. According J. B Watson, 'Psychology is a Science of_____'.
    (a) Soul
    (b) Mind
    (c) Behaviour
    (d) Brain

92. Some of our most useful knowledge of human perception borrowed from _____.
    (a) Physics
    (b) Chemistry
    (c) Sociology
    (d) Mathematics

93. The structuralist intended to identify the buildings blocks of _____.
    (a) Consciousness
    (b) Subconsciousness
    (c) Unconsciousness
    (d) None of the above

94. Who discovered that all mental process are not accompanied by mental imagery?
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) E. B. Titchner
    (c) J. B. Watson
    (d) Oswald Kulpe

95. The functionalist strongly influenced by _____.
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) Charles Darwin
    (c) J. B. Watson
    (d) William James

96. Who is credited for setting up the first psychological laboratory in United States?
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) Charles Darwin
    (c) J. B. Watson
    (d) William James

97. What is the meaning of 'Flock' according to Gestalt psychology?
    (a) The whole
    (b) Perceptual unit
    (c) Perception
    (d) Closur

98. Who is the father of psychodynamic theory?
    (a) Willhelm Wundt
    (b) Charles Darwin
    (c) Sigmund Freud
    (d) William James

99. Self actualisation is the proposed by _____.
    (a) Carl Roser
    (b) Abraham Mashlow
    (c) Sigmund Freud
    (d) William James

100. Computer provided a new way to conceptualise mental processes and to develop detail theories which is known as _____.
    (a) Cognitive Approach
    (b) Behavioural Approach
    (c) Gestalt Approach
    (d) Information Processing Approach

101. Who is a famous psycholinguistic?
   (a) Gardner
   (b) Alan Newell
   (c) A. Simon
   (d) Noam Chomsky

102. _____ psychology compare human abilities with those of animals particularly non-human primates.
   (a) Industrial Psychology
   (b) Social Psychology
   (c) Evolutionary Psychology
   (d) Animal Psychology

103. Who is the author of book Principle of Psychology?
   (a) Willhelm Wundt
   (b) Charles Darwin
   (c) Sigmund Freud
   (d) William James

104. In which year Sigmund Freud published the book 'The Ego' and 'The Id'?
   (a) 1927
   (b) 1972
   (c) 1980
   (d) 1908

105. First issue of cognitive neuroscience appears in the year _____.
   (a) 1967
   (b) 1989
   (c) 1997
   (d) 1978

106. Psychiatric nurse holds a master degree in _____.
   (a) M.S.N with C.S. in Psychiatric nursing
   (b) M.A./M.Sc in Clinical Psychology
   (c) M.S degree in Psychiatry
   (d) M.A./M.Sc in Counselling Psychology

107. The academic related psychological problems are dealt by_____.
   (a) Industrial Psychologist
   (b) Social Psychologist
   (c) Academic Psychologist
   (d) Clinical Psychologist

108. Psychology in the work place is the subject matter of_____.
   (a) Industrial and organisational Psychology
   (b) Social Psychology
   (c) Academic Psychology
   (d) Clinical Psychology

109. According to Darwin, the variation in behaviour passed from one generation to next generation is due to _____.
   (a) Selection
   (b) Cultural Changes
   (c) Inheritance
   (d) None of the above

110. Study of gender difference is the subject matter of _____.
   (a) Industrial and Organisational Psychology
   (b) Social Psychology
   (c) Developmental Psychology
   (d) Clinical Psychology

Answers:

1. (d)	2. (d)	3. (c)
4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (d)
7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (a)
10. (a)	11. (a&d)	12. (a)

13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a)
16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (a)
19. (d) 20. (c) 21. (a)
22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (d)
25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (b)
28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d)
31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (b)
34. (d) 35. (c) 36. (d)
37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (c)
40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (c)
43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (a)
46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (c)
49. (a) 50. (c) 51. (d)
52. (a) 53. (b) 54. (a)
55. (a) 56. (a) 57. (a)
58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (b)
61. (c) 62. (b) 63. (d)
64. (a) 65. (d) 66. (b)
67. (a) 68. (a) 69. (b)
70. (b) 71. (c) 72. (d)
73. (b) 74. (b) 75. (c)
76. (a) 77. (b) 78. (a)
79. (a) 80. (a) 81. (d)
82. (c) 83. (b) 84. (a)
85. (c) 86. (c) 87. (c)
88. (b) 89. (b) 90. (d)
91. (c) 92. (a) 93. (a)
94. (d) 95. (b) 96. (d)
97. (b) 98. (c) 99. (b)
100. (d) 101. (d) 102. (c)
103. (d) 104. (a) 105. (b)
106. (a) 107. (c) 108. (a)
109. (c) 110. (c)

True or False

1. As psychology is a science, psychologist use empirical methods in their studies and most frequently rely on sensory experience.
2. The movement of the flies are studied in Ergonomics.
3. Psychologist concerned with human behaviour only.
4. Behaviourist perceive nature as the significant factor.
5. William James propounded behaviourism.
6. Kohler is associated with behaviourism.
7. Skinner is famous for principles of reinforcement.
8. Chimpanzees were the subject of Pavlov's Conditioning.
9. Purposive theory of learning was proposed by Tolman.
10. Thorndike and Law of Effect are associated each other.

Answers:

1. True 2. True 3. False
4. False 5. False 6. False
7. True 8. False 9. True
10. True

Guidelines to Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R) Type Questions

(a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

(b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'

(c) 'A' is true but 'R' is false

(d) 'A' is false 'R' is true

1A. Political psychology is not a part of military psychology.

R. Political psychology does not deal with war.

2A. The psychologists working in public sector are not very successful

R. Public sector is more bureaucratic.

3A. Skinner is a behaviouristic.

R. Classical condition is his contribution?

4A. The consulting psychologists are more successful.

R. They help people to help themselves.

5A. J. B Watson is consider as the father of behaviouristic approach.

R. J. B. Watson established the behaviourstic School.

Answers:

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c)
4. (a) 5. (a)